

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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EVANS TUTT,

Case No. 3:20-cv-00722-MMD-CLB

v.

**Petitioner,**

## ORDER

STATE OF NEVADA, *et al.*,

## Respondents.

11 This habeas matter is before the Court for initial review of Petitioner Evans Tutt's  
12 *pro se* petition for writ of habeas corpus (ECF No. 7 ("Petition")) under 28 U.S.C. § 2254  
13 pursuant to the rules governing § 2254 cases,<sup>1</sup> as well as consideration of Petitioner's  
14 motion to stay (ECF No. 1-2) and motion for appointment of counsel (ECF Nos. 1-3, 8).

15 Pursuant to Habeas Rule 4, the assigned judge must examine the habeas petition  
16 and order a response unless it “plainly appears” that the petitioner is not entitled to relief.  
17 See *Valdez v. Montgomery*, 918 F.3d 687, 693 (9th Cir. 2019). The rule allows courts to  
18 screen and dismiss petitions that are patently frivolous, vague, conclusory, palpably  
19 incredible, false, or plagued by procedural defects. See *Boyd v. Thompson*, 147 F.3d  
20 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1998).

21 Here, Petitioner challenges a conviction and sentence imposed by the Eighth  
22 Judicial District Court for Clark County (“state court”). See *State of Nevada v. Tutt*, Case  
23 No. C-14-299030-1.<sup>2</sup> A jury found Petitioner guilty of first degree kidnapping with use of

1 a deadly weapon resulting in substantial bodily harm, battery with use of a deadly weapon  
2 resulting in substantial bodily harm constituting domestic violence, coercion (without  
3 force), and child abuse, neglect, or endangerment. The state district court entered a  
4 judgment of conviction on October 15, 2015 and sentenced Petitioner to life without the  
5 possibility of parole plus a consecutive term of 72 to 180 months for the use of a deadly  
6 weapon, a consecutive term of 72 to 180 months, and a consecutive term of 28 to 72  
7 months. The Nevada Court of Appeals affirmed Petitioner's judgment of conviction.

8 On August 4, 2017, Petitioner filed a state habeas petition for writ of *habeas corpus*  
9 ("state petition") seeking post-conviction relief. The state district court denied the state  
10 petition and the Nevada Court of Appeals reversed and remanded for the appointment of  
11 counsel to assist Petitioner. The state district court again denied his state petition and the  
12 Nevada Supreme Court affirmed. A remittitur issued on October 19, 2020. Petitioner  
13 initiated this case on December 30, 2020, by filing a petition for writ of *habeas corpus*  
14 (ECF No. 1-1). Having conducted an initial review, the Court will direct service of the  
15 Petition.

16 **I. MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL**

17 There is no constitutional right to appointed counsel in a federal habeas corpus  
18 proceeding. *Luna v. Kernan*, 784 F.3d 640, 642 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *Lawrence v. Florida*,  
19 549 U.S. 327, 336-37 (2007)). Under the Criminal Justice Act ("CJA"), 18 U.S.C. § 3006A,  
20 an indigent petitioner may request appointed counsel to pursue habeas relief. *Id.*  
21 (a)(2)(B). The decision to appoint counsel is generally discretionary. *Id.* (a)(2) (authorizing  
22 appointment of counsel "when the interests of justice so require"). However, counsel must  
23 be appointed if the complexities of the case are such that denial of counsel would amount  
24 to a denial of due process, and where the petitioner is so uneducated that he is incapable  
25 of fairly presenting his claims. *LaMere v. Risley*, 827 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 1987).

26 Petitioner used a prison form to request counsel and provides specific facts  
27 indicating that a denial of counsel would amount to a denial of due process. Petitioner  
28 represents that he has tumors in his neck that require weekly chemotherapy treatment,

1 he is in “constant pain,” and receives oxycodone twice daily. (ECF No. 8 at 3.)  
2 Additionally, he reports that he has “a psychological history of hearing voices, and was  
3 diagnosed & given meds for it in 2011.” (*Id.*) Based on these exceptional circumstances  
4 and the complexities of his claims, he asks the Court for appointed counsel. Given  
5 Petitioner’s medical and mental health issues, lengthy sentence, and the complex  
6 procedural obstacles Petitioner’s situation may present, the Court is persuaded that the  
7 interests of justice require the appointment of counsel. The CJA requires that a petitioner  
8 demonstrate financial eligibility in all circumstances where the court appoints counsel.  
9 See 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(1).<sup>3</sup> Although the Court denied Petitioner’s IFP application  
10 based on the amount of money in his inmate trust account and average monthly deposits,  
11 his ability to pay the \$5.00 filing fee does not show that he can afford counsel to litigate  
12 this case. For the purposes of appointing counsel under the CJA, the Court finds that  
13 Petitioner’s IFP application sufficiently demonstrates financial eligibility. The motion for  
14 appointment of counsel is thus granted.

15 **II. MOTION FOR STAY**

16 A district court is authorized to stay an unexhausted petition in “limited  
17 circumstances,” to allow a petitioner to present unexhausted claims to the state court  
18 without losing his right to federal habeas review due to the relevant one-year statute of  
19 limitations. *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269, 273-75 (2005); *Mena v. Long*, 813 F.3d 907,  
20 912 (9th Cir. 2016) (holding that district courts have authority to stay and hold in  
21 abeyance both mixed petitions and “fully unexhausted petitions under the circumstances  
22 set forth in *Rhines*”). Under the *Rhines* test, “a district court must stay a mixed petition  
23 only if: (1) the petitioner has ‘good cause’ for his failure to exhaust his claims in state

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24 <sup>3</sup>A petitioner must maintain financial eligibility during the entire representation:  
25 If at any time after the appointment of counsel the United States magistrate  
26 judge or the court finds that the person is financially able to obtain counsel  
27 or to make partial payment for the representation, it may terminate the  
28 appointment of counsel or authorize payment as provided in subsection (f),  
as the interests of justice may dictate....

18 U.S.C. § 3006A(c).

1 court; (2) the unexhausted claims are potentially meritorious; and (3) there is no indication  
2 that the petitioner intentionally engaged in dilatory litigation tactics.” *Wooten v. Kirkland*,  
3 540 F.3d 1019, 1023 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 278).

4 The Ninth Circuit has acknowledged that the *Rhines* “good cause” standard does  
5 not require “extraordinary circumstances.” *Wooten*, 540 F.3d at 1024 (citing *Jackson v.*  
6 *Roe*, 425 F.3d 654, 661-62 (9th Cir. 2005)). But courts “must interpret whether a petitioner  
7 has ‘good cause’ for a failure to exhaust in light of the Supreme Court’s instruction  
8 in *Rhines* that the district court should only stay mixed petitions in ‘limited  
9 circumstances.’” *Wooten*, 540 F.3d at 1024 (citing *Jackson*, 425 F.3d at 661). Courts  
10 must also “be mindful that AEDPA aims to encourage the finality of sentences and to  
11 encourage petitioners to exhaust their claims in state court before filing in federal court.”  
12 *Wooten*, 540 F.3d at 1024 (citing *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 276-77). A “mixed” petition—one  
13 presenting both exhausted and unexhausted claims—may be dismissed without  
14 prejudice or amended to delete unexhausted claims. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 520  
15 (1982).

16 Here, although Petitioner cites *Rhines* in his motion, he does not address the  
17 *Rhines* factors. He requests the stay “to present any unexhausted claims to the state  
18 court,” and provides that “the Nevada Supreme Court declined to address issues I  
19 submitted in my pro se supplemental brief stating they were not exhausted in the lower  
20 courts.” (ECF No. 1-2 at 2.) Although Petitioner provides that he has not satisfied the  
21 exhaustion requirement, he does not demonstrate good cause for his failure to exhaust  
22 the claims. Petitioner also fails to address the second and third *Rhines* factors. He must  
23 demonstrate that his unexhausted claims are potentially meritorious and he has not  
24 intentionally engaged in dilatory litigation tactics. Accordingly, the motion for stay is  
25 denied without prejudice.

26 It is therefore ordered that Petitioner’s Motion to Stay Habeas Petition (ECF No. 1-  
27 2) is denied without prejudice.

28 It is further ordered that Petitioner’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF

1 Nos. 1-3, 8) is granted.

2           The Federal Public Defender is provisionally appointed as counsel and will have  
3 30 days to undertake direct representation of Petitioner or to indicate the office's inability  
4 to represent Petitioner in these proceedings. If the Federal Public Defender is unable to  
5 represent Petitioner, the Court will appoint alternate counsel. The counsel appointed will  
6 represent Petitioner in all federal proceedings related to this matter, including any appeals  
7 or *certiorari* proceedings, unless allowed to withdraw. A deadline for the filing of an  
8 amended petition and/or seeking other relief will be set after counsel has entered an  
9 appearance. The Court anticipates a deadline of approximately 90 days from entry of the  
10 formal order of appointment.

11           It is further ordered that any deadline established and/or any extension thereof will  
12 not signify any implied finding of a basis for tolling during the time period established.  
13 Petitioner at all times remains responsible for calculating the running of the federal  
14 limitation period and timely presenting claims. That is, by setting a deadline to amend the  
15 petition and/or by granting any extension thereof, the Court makes no finding or  
16 representation that the petition, any amendments thereto, and/or any claims contained  
17 therein are not subject to dismissal as untimely. See *Sossa v. Diaz*, 729 F.3d 1225, 1235  
18 (9th Cir. 2013).

19           The Clerk of Court is directed to add Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford as  
20 counsel for Respondents and electronically serve the Nevada Attorney General with a  
21 copy of the petition. Respondents' counsel must enter a notice of appearance within 21  
22 days of entry of this order, but no further response will be required from Respondents  
23 until further order of the Court.

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1 The Clerk of Court is further directed to send a copy of this order to the *pro se*  
2 petitioner, the Nevada Attorney General, the Federal Public Defender, and the CJA  
3 Coordinator for this division.

4 DATED THIS 4<sup>th</sup> Day of June 2021.



MIRANDA M. DU  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE